From the (R. I.) Morning Courier. SHODE ISLAND DAUGHTERS. BY SOL.

Roam where you will, o'er land or sea, And beauty seek 'neath other skies; Yet still Rhode Island still to thee Reverts the vainly wand'ring eyes! Thy lovely daughters peerless still, Enthrall the heart, control the will.

'Tis not alone the sparkling light
Of eyes through long depending fringe;
'Tis not the brow of spotless white,
Nor cheek, that bears a bloomy tinge;
Nor curving lip, nor dimpling smile
Which doth the heart with love beguile.

But shape, complexion, features, all Combine that witching charm to swell, Before whose shrine in rev'rence fall All in whose hearts love deigns to dwell; 'Tis strange such gentle creatures can O'ercome the strength of stubborn man.

The guardian care of this fair land Great Jove to Venus doth entrust, For ne'er were wrought by meaner hand Such loveliness in forms of dust; Too fair for earth, in realms above They should be bless'd with angel's love.

No longer may Circassia boast Of beauty rival'd not below, Of beauty rivard not below,
For here upon our sea-laved coast
Where northern breezes rudely blow,
We rear a flow'r so fair in hue,
On fairy ground ye'd think it grew.

Ye'd say an Eden was your home
If ye possess'd that luscious flow'r;
'Tis more than bliss to view its bloom,
To grasp'd it, oh! 'tis transport's hour!
The soul immersed in raptures' sea
In fancy seems from earth to flee.

We have been favored with a copy of the following order, issued by Commodore Jones and read to the crews of the several vessels composing the squadron under his command, on the evening of their departure from this port.—Norfolk Herald.

GENERAL ORDER-No. 1.

To the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines, composing the crew of the United States South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

After more than twelve months of most anxious suspense, I am at length enabled to announce to you, the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of the day, when we shall take our departure for the distant and unknown regions of the Southern hemisphere.

In the prosecution of the voyage we are about to undertake, there is every thing to excite interest—to arouse patriotism, and to gratify ambition. It is not only a national undertaking, in which the hopes and ardent wishes of a great nation are involved, but, towards the United States surveying and exploring expedition, are turned the eyes of all Europe; and your successful labors, it is fondly anticipated, will not only secure great commercial benfits and enduring honor to your country, but will enlarge the bounds of knowledge, and and diffuse the bleasings of civilization and Christianity among nations now unknown.

But the attainment of the objects of our pursuit, will only be the reward of strict discipline, perseverance,

only be the reward of strict discipline, perseverance, patient endurance, and zealous effort, in the prosecution of a voyage fraught with difficulty, hardship, toil and suffering. Of this, however, all of you were doubtng. Of this, however, an or year, and became, before you entered your names, and became, bers of an expedition, the successful termination of

members of an expedition, the successful termination of which will attach high and imperishable honor to the name of each and every individual, who shall farthfully discharge the duties of his station.

To meet and counteract, as far as possible, the inconvenience and suffering consequent to a voyage of long duration, in the course of which we may have to encounter every vicissitude of climate, every precaution has or will be taken to secure comfort, and even to fortify ourselves and our ships, so as to be enabled to resist the effects of the extremest cold, should we by secident or choice winter in the polar seas. Ample supplies of good and wholesome provisions have been provided; as also will be a most liberal allowance of hospital stores, and various kinds of anti-scorbutics—these will be issued gratuitously, in sufficient quantities hospital stores, and various kinds of auti-scorbutics—
these will be issued gratuitously, in sufficient quantities
to preserve health and promote cheerfulness, content,
and alacrity in every department of the expedition. Extra warm clothing of superior quality, designed to be
used in the highest latitudes, have been provided, and
whenever your comfort and necessities require more
clothing than would be drawn on an ordinary cruize,
these articles will be served out without charge or expense to each individual. In a word, I am authorised
in saving that no pains or expense will be spared in the saying that no pains or expense will be spared in the empletion of our out-fit, to supply each and every ship completion of our out-fit, to supply each and every ship with every description of stores, which can tend to per-sonal comfor and to reward those services, upon the zealous and faithful performance of which must depend the success of this our first great national enterprise.— The time which has already elapsed since some of you signed articles for the South Sea Expedition, having ir a few instances exceeded one full third part of the contemplated duration of the voyage, much inconvenience, inquietude, and dissatisfaction would undoubtedly be found in the occurrence of the different expiration of your terms of service in distant seas and remote regi-where you could neither be paid off, nor be sent hi

from want of suitable conveyance.

Under these circumstances I am authorised by the Hon, the Secretary of the Navy to say, that to each and every petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman and boy, who will sign new articles to serve the term of three years from the first day of November next ensuing, a bounty equal to three months' pay, according to the station which each one may occupy on board his respective vessel at the time of signing the new articles, shall be paid to each individual at the time of signing the said articles, which, however, will not be offered to you until after our arrival at New York, for which port

we shall sail at the close of the present week.

To the marines, who, like the hardy sailor, have ever been found true to their country, and their duty, I would say, no discrimination will be made to their prejudice; every indulgence and every extra allowance granted to the seamen will in like manner be extended to the marine. The only discrimination which I shall be that of deciding on the character of men according to their conduct. Were I to say, that discipline is not their conduct. to be relaxed or punishment excluded from the ships and vessels of the squadron, I should lead you into error, and excite expectations which would surely lead you astray. In squadrons composed of vessels of differ-ent rates and descriptions, it is not uncommon for many to feel, or suppose themselves, degraded by a transfer from one vessel to another, or from a larger to a smaller vessel. This impression is erroneous, and must not be entertained; the crews of each and any vessel of the South Sea surveying and exploring expedition, are all upon the same footing,—all have signed the same or similar articles,—all will be fed, clothed and treated alike, and, as I before said, the only discrimination will be in the rewarding of merit and the punishment of

To you gentlemen, whose commissions, the reward of long and well tried services, afford such ample guarantee for the faithful discharge of your several trusts in whatever new situation you may be placed, I am sorry to say, our Government has not followed the example to say, our overnment has not intowed the example of those of Europe which have sent out similar expeditions. To you no additional pay or emolument has yet been offered, but believe not that your privations will be unrequited or your labors unrewarded. Although I am not authorised to offer the officer any allowance at all commensurate with the extraordinary expenses which an outif for this long, arduous voyage, must necessarily subject him to; still, I cannot for a moment suffer my-self to entertain the most remote supposition, but that, should the results of our voyage only come up to reashould the results of our voyage only come up to rea-sonable expectation, a generous people and a liberal Government will bestow upon us all, honors and re-wards commensurate at least with the hardships we shall have endured, and the objects we shall have at-

Thave said, that in the voyage we are about to undertake, there is every thing to excite interest—to arouse patriotism—and to gratify ambition. Such is the universal sentiment. Throughout the world, a new spirit of enterprise seems to be awakened. England, France, and Russia, have each expeditions affoat, and whether the results of the voyage now being made, shall be to enlarge the bounds of knowledge, science, Christianity or commerce; in every point of view, whether of a moral, political, or philanthropic character, the rivalry which has been excited is worthy of all praise. rivalry which has been excited is worthy of all praise and that nation which wins the prize by pushing her discoveries farthest, by opening the paths by which the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of Christianity and civilization may be extended throughout "the isless of the sea," besides reaping the rich harvests of present and contingent commercial advantages, will acquire the proud distinction of "benefactors of the human race."

"Tis true, our competitors in this laudable rivalry have got the start of us, but let not this discourage, but

rather animate to increased exertion. In the wide field of polar discovery there is ample work for all. It may be, that the squadrons of nations situated at the opposite quarters of the world may meet in seas now

navigated but by the frail canoes of savage Indians, or perchance cast their anchors on coasts which as yet the human eye has never rested on, and we shall hail as a friend and associate, every stranger ship, whether she unfurls the eagles of Russis, the ion banner of England, or the tri-colored flag of France; persuaded as we are, with equal cordiality will each noble, generous ally greet the star-spangled banner of our own republic.

In such a cause, then, as ours, who would be a laggard, or who would not take pride in having his name enrolled among those employed in this, our first national expedition? I trust none will be found so wanting in enterprize or patriotism; but, animated by one feeling of devotion to our country, the only rivalry among us shall be, who will best perform his duty, and most promote the honor and glory of the republic; and this being done, if we do not win success, we shall have tried to deserve it, and individually, at least, will enjoy the sweet reward of an approving conscience.

roward of an approving conscience.

Such, then, is a brief outline of the course, I intend Such, then, is a brief outline of the course, I include to pursue, in controlling the destinies of those whom the laws and constituted authorities have placed under me, as commander of the United States' South Sea Survey-

laws and constituted authorities have piaced under me, as commander of the United States' South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

Feeling, as I do, entire confidence in each individual who has voluntarily embarked in the noble enterprise, and knowing that without harmony and perfect concert of action in every department, my individual exertions must be unavailing, and that, without mutual confidence, and hearty co-operation, we must not hope for even partial success, it will be henceforth, and to the end, as it heretofore has been, my anxious care to anticipate your wants and provide for your comforts; and then, to a wise and most merciful Creator, we will commend our country's cause, and commit ourselves individually to His keeping, whose command "the wind and seas obey."

and seas obey."

On board the frigate Macedonian, off Craney island.

(Signed)

Thos. Ar CATESBY JONES,

Com'g S. S. S. and E. Expedition.

From the New-York Evening Star Visit to the exploring squadron.

We visited, on Saturday, the gallant little fleet in which the country takes, at this moment, on the eve of their departure, so lively a pride and deep an interest. We embarked at Castle Garden in a tenoared barge, commanded by a spirited young middy, scarcely younger, however, than the hale and harty looking youths who comprised the crew. The air was bracing and pure, with a clear blue sky; the white caps flung their spray upon us, and somewhat moistened our black civilian dresses, spite of the tars "rowing dry," as the nautical expression is. But we did not mind the sprinkling, for it was a heavenly day, and the distant woods of our superb bay tinged in the golden and carmine livery of an American autumn, never presented a scene more gorgeous and picturesque. And there, too, cleaving gaily through the foaming blue waters in every direction, were the craft of steam and canvass of every description, that always forms so cheering and delightful a panorama on our magnificent harbor. Three of the squadron only are now lying off the Battery, the Macedonian having hauled round to the Navy Yard. The first we came to, was the substantial store-ship called "The Relief," and as we mounted up her bulwarks and landed on the polished quarter-deck, where we were politely received by the officer of the day, we could not help VISIT TO THE EXPLORING SQUADRON. mounted up her bulwarks and landed on the polished quarter-deck, where we were politely received by the officer of the day, we could not help being struck with the neatness, discipline, comfort, and security which she presented, and which looked, in truth, as if she was most rightly named, and every way calculated to furnish to the hardy crew, when in their most perilous excursions, all the good things of this earth which they may chance to stand in need of.—An admirable hospital and store-ship she is calculated to make, and a most essential and indispensable accompaniment is she to the squadron. For when men, like our brave seamen, stand ready to do all that men dare do, they should at least have at hand every solace which can be procured for them on the spot, to reward them with a snug berth, good nutriment and raiment, and good nutrsing, where the toils they must necessarily be exposed to may make those comforts desirable. This and good nursing, where the toils they must necessarily be exposed to may make those comforts desirable. This vessel, too, though her model is more for strength, and frieght, and accommodation, than for speed, in a good breeze, is no mean sailer, and showed her powers in this respect, we learn, most advantageously, in coming round from Norfolk. From the Relief we soon re-descended into our barge again, and proceeded to the Pioneer, hard by, one of the stout little brigs which, with her companion the Canager, close to her, and the very fact companion the Consort, close to her, and the very fact simile of her, are to be the van guard, to do all the most heavy and dangerous duties in battling the ice-bergs and sea-monsters, animate and inanimate, that may obstruct their path in the discovery of the great problems left for American courage to solve in the dreary regions of the Polar Seas. When we looked at the dreary regions of the Polar Seas. When we looked at the fine models of these craft, and their neat rig, and then examined their interior construction, we could not have believed that so much grace of exterior could, by the art of man, have been combined with so much solidity and strength. At the water line on the bows, they form in thickness a wooden bulwark of seven feet of massive beams, and intervening layers of plank, all closely seamed and clamped and braced together; strengthened still more by stauncheons that pass throughout the sides of the vessel to the kelson, to prevent compression, if, haplessly, as they must expect to be, they are occasionally wedged in between moving masses of floating fields of ice. Even if the outward plankings are torn up and shattered, there remain heavy wooden walls yet impermeable to water, and impregnable to renewed attacks. Every one of the company was delighted with the whole arrangement of these vessels, and the perfect adaptation of their form, structure, and equipment to the purposes for which they structure, and equipment to the purposes for which they are to be employed. Much conversation also naturally passed on the means of protection against intense cold and white wines used by Parry, &c., and a variety of other matters. Lieut. Claiborne, the officer of the day, politely explained every portion of the vessel, as had, also, Lieut. Pinkney, of the Relief, and on reaching the

At the Navy Yard, which we soon pulled round to with our spirited oarsmen, we passed the dapper little brig Active, the last and fifth vessel, least in size, but not by her rakish look destined, we think, to be the least efficient of the gallant flotilla. We now reached the noble frigate Macedonian, the flag ship of Commodore Jones, commander-in-chief of the squadron. This ship is built entirely anew, and of the strongest construction, and with scarcely a timber remaining of the less elegant British vessel, whose name she bears. We were conducted by the Commodore and his first lieutenant, Mr. Magruder, into every part of the Frigate, and must, for want of space, be excused from entering into all the admirable details of her arrangements for the scientific corps, officers, and crew, by remarking in general terms that every thing to the utmost minuteness is perfect and complete. To the Naval Department, and to Commodore Jones more especially, is due the consummation of details embodied in this frigate, to carry out with entire and, we hope, triumphant success, the noble task of ex-ploring the unknown regions and resources of the vast Pacific, where other nations for centuries have, it is true, made imperfect examinations, and brought much valuable matter to light, but never, we believe, have undertaken the investigation on so perfect and extended a plan as that which is now about to set out from our

Consort, we were treated with the same marked civility

by Capt. Glynn, her worthy commander.

This great work has been protected and fondly che This great work has been protected and fondly cherished by all parties and classes in our country as its most endeared and favored project, as one which is to eternize the reputation of our naval flag, and open to us incalculable resources of commercial wealth. In the same proportion then to its magnitude and importance the tribute and homage are due to him whose indefatigable and unflinching moral courage first suggested, some ten years since, and has left no means untried which strong powers of prind, and persuasive elequence. some ten years since, and has left no means untried which strong powers of mind, and persuasive eloquence, could supply, to bring to the proud state in which it now is, this great expedition, fully and most amply equipped and provided for the objects intended. We scarcely need add, what all must anticipate, that the individual alluded to is J. N. Reynolds, Esq. Whatever may be his designation or destiny—whether a place worthy of him has been assigned to him or not, he at least will have the proud satisfaction of saving, that in whatever nart the proud satisfaction of saving, that, in whatever part of the earth he may be, his name will for ever be insepa-rably associated with this splendid national enterprise, as the chief of its founders and promoters; and that he may, with no vanity, inscribe on his shield, from now, enceforward to all time so come,

" Jamque opus exegi Cujus magna pars fui."

The abode of Alexander Selkirk is no more to be found. The island of Juan Fernandez has vanished from the ocean. Yet, though blotted from our maps, it is green and beautiful in the verses of Cowper, and the Narrative of Defoe. The following is from an English Journal.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"The Isle of Juan Fernandez has recently disap-"The Isle of Juan Fernandez has recently disap-peared from the South Sea. It was, doubtless, pro-duced at some remote period by a volcanic eruption, and it has been destroyed by an earthquake. Between the double catastrophe which marked its origin and its disappearance, no history in the world has made so little noise as the history of this island. If coun-tries, like men, have their personal glory, the Isle

of Juan Fernandez has certainly had its share, in having afforded an asylum to the shipwrecked mariner to whom Daniel Defoe gave the immortal name of Robinson Crusoe. The island took its name from Juan Fernandez, a pilot of the 16th century. He was in the habit of sailing along the South American coast from Peru to Chili, meeting with no enemies but the south winds. These were, however, such redoubtable ones that they became a rude, although sufficiently severe, school of navigation. It occurred to him on one occasion, whether or not, by putting out farther to sea, he might not avoid these terrible winds.

"He made the trial, and found that it was crowned

putting out farther to sea, he might not avoid these terrible winds.

"He made the trial, and found that it was crowned with success; his vessel glided over the sea as if by enchantment. During one of his voyages, about the year 1752, Fernandez discovered a coast which he knew could not be that of Chili, and happier than Christopher Columbus himself, he immediately called it after his own name. He found that it was an island, and on his return recounted the wonders of the place; but when he proposed taking a colony out there, the Spanish Government showed no disposition to favor his design. Fernandez, however, established himself there; but after some time he abundoned the island, leaving behind him only a few goats, which became greatly multiplied. It is by some doubted whether Spain allowed him to retain quiet possession of the place; but it is more probable, that the cause of his quitting it was a return of his passion for the sea, and the life to which he had been so long accustomed. To his adventurous life been so long accustomed. To his adventurous life he then returned, and it is by some authors asserted that he was the first to discover New Zealand."

Pleasures of a Tropical Climate.—Insects are the curse of a tropical climate.—In a moment you are covered with ticks: chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of chigoes in a few hours. The will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mooth, eyes, and nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes, get into your bed, ants cat up the books, scorpions sting you on the foot, and every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Merrion. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in Merrion. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup; a nondescript with nine legs is struggling in the small bear; or a caterpillar with several dozen in the small bear; or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly, is hastening over the bread and butter. All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological host to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All these reconcile us to our dews, fogs, vapor, and drizzle—to our apothecaries, rushing about with gargles and tinetures; to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats and swelled faces.—Iberville (La.) Ambassador.

A PLEASING COMPLINENT.—The compositors in the office of the late New York Times have published a Card, tendering their thanks to Messrs. Davies & Holling their company thanks to Messrs. Card, tendering their thanks to Messrs. Davies & Holland, conductors of the paper, for their uniform, kind, and gentlemanly treatment, and punctual payments, and regretting the necessity that compels them to relinquish their situations. We look upon this as a higher compliment than a public dinner. For employers to deserve and receive kind expressions from the employed, is the highest possible evidence of an honest, correct, and gentlemanly deportment towards them.—Boston Admertiser.

The Courier des Etats Unis, a French paper published in New York, says;
"We have heen officially requested to announce that the Government of the United States is desirous of forming two companies of French and German volunteers, of 150 or 200 men each, for a campaign of six months in Florida. These companies will be

of six months in Florida. These companies will be commanded by officers of the respective nations. Men who have already served will be preferred. If there are in New York any former licutenants, sublicutenants, or sergeants, French or German, who may desire to enrol themselves, they will be promoted one or two grades.

"The pay of volunteers will be the same as in the American Army, that is to say: for captains \$90 a month, first licutenants \$70, second licutenants \$62, sergeants \$15, corporals \$8, and privates, drummers, and fifers \$6; equipments to be provided by the government. At the expiration of their term, the ewho may desire it will be reconveyed to New York at the Government's expense." at the Government's expense.



WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—On and
after Monday next, the 11 instant, the cars will leave
the depot in this city for Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M., instead of 9 3-4 A. M., as heretofore.

The object of this alteration is to render certain the arrival of the train at Baltimore early enough to afford
ample time for passengers going North to take the steamboat, which now departs daily for Philadelphia, at half past
12 o'clock.

boat, which now departs using the large state of the depot at a quarter after 5 o'clock, P. M.

S9—d6t&wtf.
(Globe, Native American, Alexandria Gazette, and Po-

tomac Advocate.)

L. OWEN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, or Buildings, and near Fuller's Hotel, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately fitted up, and just opened, the large store formerly occupied by James & Co., druggists, for the accommodation of their patrons in that part of the city where they have laid in a most extensive stock of FALL and WINTER goods, consisting of the following choice assortment of articles for gentlemen's wear:

For coats, superfine pieces of broadcloths, wool-dyed black, blue, dahlia, Adelaide, invisible green, Polish do., clarel, and all the favorite colors of the day.

aret, and all the favorite colors of the day.

claret, and all the favorite colors of the day.

For pantaloons, superfine black cassimere, London stripeddo, black ribbed do., gray mixed do., buff, Victoria striped buckskin, fancy do., &c.

For vests, black silk velvet, fancy figured do., Genoa do., woollen do., striped challa gold tissue, black satin, figured do., plain and figured silks.

E. O. & Co. have also received a large collection of stocks, plain. trimmed, and embossed, handkerchiefs, opera ties, silk shirts and drawers, buckskin do., patent merino do., shoulder braces, union do., (two excellent articles for the support of the back and expansion of the chest,) gum clastic suspenders, buckskin do., silk, kid, and buckskin gloves, &c. uckskin gloves, &c.

MRS. GASSAWAY has taken the pleasant and commodious house at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 10th street, which she will open for the reception of Boarders, on the 1st of September next. Mrs. G. will take either yearly or transcient boarders.

WE have for sale, which we will have made up in the W E have for saie, which best manner—
20 pieces super. black Cloths.
100 do ribbed and plain Cassimeres.
20 do plain and figured velvet Vestings.
50 do colored and black Silk Vestings.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, WOOLLEN SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS. — We have to-day

ned—
30 doz. Suspenders, best kind.
50 do. superior Gloves.
50 do. Stocks, best make.
50 pieces Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.
50 dozen Gentlemen's Ribbed Woollen Drawers.
50 do. do. do. Shirts.
6 do. Raw Silk Shirts.

Also.

50 pieces Irish Linens. 200 do. Sea Island Cotton Shirtings. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

Sept. 8.

Sept. 8. 3taw2v8

Wines, &c.—J. B. Morgan & Co. are now re ceiving from the Robert Gordon and President, a fine assortment of wines, &c., partly as follows:

Wines of the Rhine—Hockheimer, vintages 1831, 1827, 1825; Rudesheimer Cabinet, 1834; Johannesberger, 1827, 1834; Marcobruner, 1827, 1834; Steinwein, 1834; Steinberger, 1827. With a number of low-priced Hock wines. Champagnes—Of the Cabinet, (this is said to be the best brand of Champagnes imported,) Anchor, Grape, Bacchus, and Heart, brands.

Cordials—Marischino, Curacoa, Abseynthe, Stomach Bitter, and other Cordials.

Sherries—Pale and Brown, very superior.

Bitter, and other Cordials.

Sherries—Pale and Brown, very superior.

Madeiras—From Blackburn & Howard, March & Co.
Otard's Pale Brandy, very superior.

London Porter, Brown Stout, and Scotch Alc.
Sardines, truffles, anchovy paste, French mustard, pickles, &c. 20,000 superior Havana Segars.

We have about 20,000 bottles of old wines, Madeiras and Sherries, most of them very old; with every variety of wines and liquors in wood.

All orders from abroad punctually attended to, and no charge for packing.

charge for packing. sept 26—6t NOTICE.

THE New York and Boston Illinois Land Company will offer at public auction at their office in the town of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, on Monday the 27th day of November next, 100,000 acres of their Lands situ ated in the Military Tract in said State.

Lists of the lands may be had at the office of said Company in Quincy and at 44 Wall Street, New York.

A minimum price will be affixed to each lot at the time it is offered.

JOHN TILLSON, Jr.

Agent for the N. Y. & B. Ill. L Co. Aug. 25, 1837.

lawtNov-9

J. B. MORGAN & CO.

PENSION ET ECOLE FRANCAISE ET AN-GLAISE.—Madame DORMAN has re-open her French and English Boarding and Day School. She leaches herself the French school, and a very competent roung lady from New York teaches the English school— situate on 10th street, four doors from the Avenue.

CONFERENCES AND CONVERSATIONS IN FRENCH.

Madame DORMAN will devote three hours in the evenng to Conferences and Conversations in French, for the
improvement of ladies of mature years, and of young
ladies who study or have studied this language, as it is the
best way to remove and provent the objections that those
who have learned this language by study are seldom able
to converse it. At the North, Conferences and Conversation rooms, such as Madame Dorman proposes, are always
crowded; this manner of instruction being both pleasing
and fashionable.

Ladies wishing to attend them will please apply to
Madame Dorman.

Sept. 12. 2aw3w11 CONFERENCES AND CONVERSATIONS IN FRENCH.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. THE SESSION OF THE MEDICAL DEPART-MENT of this Institution, will commence on the last Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE, H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D., Prefessor of Anatomy and

Physiology.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and of the Practice of Medicine:

ROBERT E. DORSKY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurispru', dence.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry

and Pharmacy.

John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELLIS HUGHES, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

ciples and Practice of Surgery.

ELLIS HUGHES, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement, the Trustees respectfully state, that, in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland offers other and peculiar advantages to Students for the acquisition of Medical knowledge. Placed in the most favorable climate for attending to dissections, and possessing commodious rooms for that purpose, the University of Maryland commands an unequalled supply of Material for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatom, such, indeed, is the abundance of Subjects, that the topic such, indeed, is the abundance of Subjects, that the topic such, indeed, in any of our Medical Schools.

This University has also an Anatomical Museum, founded on the extensive collection of the celebtated Allen Burns, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made:—and, of late, many very valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which together afford ample means to make a great variety of illustrations of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent school of practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the practical clucidation of the principles taught, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who, besides their regular lectures, will impart Clinical instruction, at the Infirmary, at stated periods, in each week during the Session.

The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus of this University, is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe, by the late distinguished Professor De Butts. And to a Laboratory, provided with every thing necessary for a Course of Chemical instruction, are united the numerous and varied articles required to illustrate the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medic

dica.

Neither expense nor care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough Medical Education.

THE EXPENSES ARE: THE FIRST COURSE.

For attending the Lectures of six Professors, each
For attending the Dissector and Demonstrator,
For attending Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary,

\$103 For attendance on the Lectures of six Profes-Graduation and Diploma,

The whole being only 213 dollars. But Students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course in this University—where the course of instruction is as complete as that of any other Medical School—each Professor being, in this Institution, required to lecture every day—and where, from the facility with which SUB-JECTS are procured, Dissections can be prosecuted with more case, and at less expense, than at any other place:
—here too, good boarding can be engaged, on as cheap terms as in any other Atlantic City. erms as in any other Atlantic City

THE OFFICERS ARE, His Excellency Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of Ma-yland, President of the Board of Trustees. The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Provost.

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By order, JOSEPH B WILLIAMS, Secretary Baltimore, 26th August, 1837.

TENTH VOLUME OF THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

Note first of July, 1837, commenced the tenth volume of the Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine. The publishers, mindful of the favor with which their efforts have been received at the hands of the public, would embrace the recurrence of a new starting point, as a fit occasion to "look backward and forward" at the past and prospective character and course of their periodical. Within the brief space of a little more than two years and a half, the number of copies issued of the Knickerbocker has been increased from less than five hundred to more than four thousand, without other aids than the acknow. ledged merits of the work—acknowledged, not more explicitly by this unprecedented success, than by upward of three thousand highly favorable notices of the Magazine, which, at different times, have appeared in the various journals of the United States, embracing those of the first and most discriminating class in every section of the Union. Of many hundreds who desired specimen numbers, and to whom they have been sent for examination, previous to subscribing, not one but has found the work worthy of immediate subscription. A correct inference in regard to the interest or quality of the matter furnished by the publishers, may be gathered from the foregoing facts. In relation to the quantity given, it need only be said, that it has always exceeded the maximum promised, and in the numbers for the last year, by more than four hundred pages. Of the clearness and beauty of the typographical execution and material of the Knickerbocker, and the character of its embellishments—which, although not expected by its readers, nor promised by its proprietors, have nevertheless been given—it is not deemed necessary to speak. They will challenge comparison, it is believed, with any similar periodical, at home or abroad. It has been observed, that the constant aim of the editors, in the management of the Knickerbocker, has been to make the work criterianing and agreeable, as well as solid and useful. It is perhaps owing to the

ed in the recent numbers of the work, upon the following subjects:

Past and Present State of American Literature; South American Antiquities; Inland Navigation; Geology and Revealed Religion; Insanity ard Monomania; Liberty errsus Literature and the Fine Arts; Early History of the Country; Connexion of the Physical Sciences; Atmospheric Electricity, a New Theory of Magnetism, and Molecular Attraction; American Female Character; Pulmonary Consumption; Pulpit Elequence; The Prospects and Duties of the Age; Health of Europe and America; Literary Protection and International Copy Right; Poetry of the Inspired Writings; Chinese Nations and Languages; Chemistry (Laboratory of Nature) The Past, the Present, and the Future; Our, Country, with Comments on its Parties, Laws, Public Schools, and Sketches of American Society, Men, Education, Manners and Scenery; Philosophy of the Rosicracians; Intellectual Philosophy, Philology, Astronomy, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Astrology, Botany, Mineralogy, and Phrenology; Progress of the Age, and of Modern Liberty; Christianity in France; American Organic

Remains; Historical Recollections, the Nature of Co-mets; Discussion on Scriptural Miracles; Sectional Dis-tinctions of the Union; Peace Societies; Periodicity of Diseases; Essays on Music, Fine Writing, &c.; toge-ther with many articles of a kindred description, which it would exceed the limits of this advertisement to enume-

To the foregoing particulars, the publishers would only add, that at no period since the work passed into their hands, have its literary capabilities and prospects been so ample and auspicious as at present; and that not only will the same exertions be continued, which have secured to their subscription list an unexampled increase, but their claims upon the public favor will be enhanced by every means which increasing endeavors, enlarged facilities, and the most liberal expenditure, can command.

Back numbers have been re-printed to supply Volume Nine, and five thousand copies of Volume Ten will be printed, to meet the demands of new subscribers.

A few brief notices of the Knickerbocker, from well known journals are subsoined:

A few brief notices of the Knickerbocker, from well known journals are subjoined:

"The progress of the Knickerbocker is still onward. It is conducted with decided ability, is copious and varied in its contents, and is printed in a superior style. At this season we have little space for literary extracts, and cannot, therefore, enable those of our readers who may not see this Magazine, to judge of its merits, otherwise than upon our assurance that they are of a high order."—New York American.

"We have found in the Knickerbocker so much to admire and so little to condemn, that we can hardly trust ourselves to speak of it from first impressions, as we could not do so without being suspected of extrawagant praise." It is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries at home or abroad." "It sustains high ground in all the requisites of a Magazine, and we are pleased to see that its merits are appreciated abroad as well as at home.—Alb'y Argus.

"This monthly periodical is now so well known that it hardly needs commendation, having established for itself a character among the ablest and most entertaining publications in the land."—N. Y. Journal of Com.

"The Knickerbocker seems to increase in attractions as it advances in age. It exhibits a monthly variety of con tributions unsurpassed in number or ability."—Nat. Int.

"The work is it, the highest degree creditable to the literature of our country."—Wash. Globe.

"We have read several numbers of this talented periodical, and resoice in them. They would do credit to

"We have read several numbers of this talented periodical, and rejoice in them. They would do credit to any country or to any state of civilization to which humanity has yet arrived."—Marryatt's London Metropolitan Magazine.

Magazine.

"We hope it will not be inferred, from our omission to notice the several numbers of the Knickerbocker as the have appeared, that we have there lost sight of its character and increasing excellence. It has become decidedly one of the best Magazines in America. The proprietors have succeeded in procuring for its pages the first talent of this country, as well as valuable aid from distinguished foreign sources."—New York Mirror.

"We have on several occasions adverted to the spirit and tone of the articles contained in this periodical, as being radically American, and as highly honorable to our literature." "It seizes the spirit of the times, and deals with it boldly and ably."—Baltimore American.

"There is no publication among the many we receive

with it boldly and ably."—Baltimore American.

"There is no publication among the many we receive from the old country, and from this continent, to the receipt of which we look forward with higher expectation than the Knickerbocker; and it never disappoints our anticipations."—Quebec Mercury.

"Its contents are of real excellence and variety. No department is permitted to decline, or to appear in bad contrast with another."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"This American Magazine bids fair to rival some of our best English monthlies. It contains many very excel-lent articles."—London Atlas.

"Its contents are spirited, well conceived, and well ritten."—U. S. Gazette.

written."—U. S. Gazette.

"In our humble opinion, this is the best literary publication in the United States, and deserves the extensive patronage it has received."—Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, in advance, or three dollars for six months. Two volumes are completed within the year, commencing with the January and July numbers. Every Postmaster in the United States is authorized to receive subscriptions. Five copies forwarded for twenty dollars. Address Clark & Edson, Proprietors, 161 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY; Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be pub-lished Monthly, with splendid illustrations on Steel.

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on Steel.

WHILE nearly every country of the old world can which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations in the most striking light the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a corpus poetarum the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country seems destitute of poetic honors. Appears, we say, for although no full collection of the chef d'œuvres of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older and in some respects more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain in a perfect unmutilated form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who believe that the Aonian Maids have confined their richest favors to our transallantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the production of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have be notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors— The grass of the field or flowers of the wilderness are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots bright from the mint of genius" and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, in quantities sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world.— Such were Harney, author of 'Crystalina' and the 'Fever Dream,' Sands, author of 'Yamoyden;' Wilcox, author of the 'Age of Benevolence;' Robinson, author of 'The Savage;' Little, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling, the lamented Brainard, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred assootice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred asso

intes and friends.

With the names of those poets who within the last few ciates and friends.

With the names of those poets who within the last few years have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Sigourney, Whitter, Willis, &c. the public are familiar; and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embalm in a bright and imperishable form the numberless 'gems of purest ray,' with which our researches into the literary antiquities of our country have endowed us; and we are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of that country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting its support by exhibiting to the world a proud evidence that America, in the giant strength of her Herculean childhood, is destined ore long to cope in the arena of their trivilization and refinement, and justly exulted in their trivings of their cherished sons in the nother facilities.

literature with those lands which for centuries have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in their triumphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which heaven has opened to the human intellect.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others, the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

Adams, John Quincy
Allston, Washington
Barber, Joseph
Barber, Joseph
Barlow, Joel
Benjamin, Park
Beogart, Elizabeth
Hoffman, Charles F.
Bogart, Elizabeth
Hoffman, Charles F. Benjamin, Park Bogart, Elizabeth Brainerd, John G. C. Mellen, Grenville Neal, John Peabody, B. W O. Percival, James G. Pierpont, John Pinckney, Edward C. Prentice, Grenville Mellen, Grenville Brainerd, John G. C Brooks, James G. Bryant, William C. Clark, Willis G. Coffin, Robert S. Dana, Richard H. Doane, George W. Pinckney, Edward C.
Prentice, George D.
Rockwell, J. O.
Sands, Robert C.
Sigouri ey, Lydia H.
Sprague. Charles
Sutermeis.er, J. R.
Tramball Joba Dwight, Timothy Ellet, Elizabeth F. Ellet, Elizabeth F.
Embury, Emma C.
Everett, Edward
Fairfield, Sumner L.
Freneau, Philip
Gallagher, William D.
In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

work progresses.

The American Anthology will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits on steel, with other illustrations.

portraits on steel, with other illustrations.

Price, Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
The first number will be published in December.
Subscriptions received in New-York, by Wiley & Putnam, 181 Broadway, and Griswold & Cambreleng, 118
Fulton street. All letters to be addressed, post paid, to
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,

See N. V. Lit. Assistance Assistance.

Sec. N. Y. Lit. Antiquarian Association

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS, JOURNALS, LAWS, AND DEBATES.—GEORGE TEMPLEMAN has for sale at his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the General Post Office, all the Journals of Congress, from 1784 to 1827. Gales and Seaton's American State Papers in 21 folio vols., from the first to the 24th Congress inclusive, or from 1789 to 1823.

The Regular Series of Documents in royal 8 vo. volumens, as published each Session, from the 18th to the 24th Congress inclusive, or from 1823 to 1837. The Laws of Congress, in 8 vols. containing the Laws from the first to the 22d Congress inclusive, or from 1789 to 4th of March, 1834; the series is made complete to the 4th of March, 1834; the series is made complete to the 4th of March, 1837, by the pamphlet Laws of the 23d and 24th Congress. This is the edition used by Congress and the Public Offices.

Story's Laws of the United States, in 4 vols, from 1789 to 4th of March, 1837. The 4th vol. contains an index to the four volumes.

to 4th of March, 1837. The 4th vol. contains an index to the four volumes.

The pamphlet or Session Laws of the United States from the 5th to the 24th Courgess inclusive, or from 1797 to 1837. Any separate pamphlets can be furnished. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress All Documents on Foreign Relations; Finance, Commerce, and Navigation; Internal Improvement; Military and Naval Affairs; indian Affairs; Public Lands, and on Claims of every description can be furnished separately in sheets.

Also, for sale as above, a large collection of files of Newspapers published in Washington, and some of the principal cities in the United States.

Aug. 23.

PROSPECTUS

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, POR 1837. PIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

PIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

On the first of January was published the first number of the ninth volume of the American Monthly Magazine. This will commence the second year of "the New Series of the American Monthly." One year has passed since, by the union of the New England Magazine with the well established periodical, the resources of a publication which had previously absorbed those of the American Monthly Review and of the United States Magazine, were all concentrated in the American Monthly Musazine; giving at once so broad a basis to the work as to stamp its national character and ensure its permanency. The number of pages, which have each month exceeded one hundred, was at the same time increased, to make room for an additional supply of original matter; and each number of the work throughout the year has been orna mented with an engraving, executed by the first artists in the country. How far the literary contents of the Magazine have kept pace with these secondary improvements, the public are the best judges. The aim of the proprietors has been from the first to establish a periodical which should have a tone and character of its own; and which while rendered sufficiently amusing to ensure its civents. the public are the best judges. The aim of the proprietors has been from the first to establish a periodical which should have a tone and character of its own; and which, while rendered sufficiently amusing to ensure its circulation, should ever keep for its main object the promotion of good taste, and sound, vigorous and fearless thinking, upon whatever subject it undertook to discuss; which, in a word, should make its way into public favor, and establish its claims to consideration, rather by what should be found in its pages than by any celat which the names of popular contributors, or the dissemination of laudatory paragraphs, could confer. Nor has the American Monthly had any reason to regret having adopted and followed out the course prescribed to itself from the first. It has undeed lost both contributors and subscribers by the tone of some of its papers; but by the more enlightened who have judged of the tendency of the work in the aggregate and not by its occasional difference of opinion with themselves, it has been sustained with spirit and liberality. It has been enabled to merge from infancy and dependance upon extrinsic circumstances; and the quickening power of many minds, laboring successively or in unison, has insued titulity into the creation while shaping it into form, until now it has a living principle of its own. It has become something, it is hoped, which "the world would not willingly let die."

But though the subscription list of the American Monthly has enlarged with the publications of every number during the last year, it is not yet sufficiently full to justify the publishers in carrying into effect their plan of liberalty compensating both the regular contributors and every writer that furnishes a casual paper for the week. Nor fill literary labor in every department of a periodical is adequately thus rewarded, can it fully sustain or merit the character which an occasional article from a well pand popular pen may give.

If these views be just, there is no impertinence in ap-

popular pen may give.

If these views be just, there is no impertinence in pealing here to the public to assist in furthering them promoting the prosperity of the American Monthly Magnetical Prosperity of the Prosperity of the American Monthly Magnetical Prosperity of the Monthly Magne

zine.

The work which is under the editorial chagre of C. F. Hoofman and Park Benjamin, Esq. will continue to be published simultaneously on the first of every month, in New York, by George Dearborn & Co., in Boston by Oris, Broaders & Co., communications received at the Office, No. 38, Gold Street, New York. PROSPECTUS OF THE

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of Science; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main,

its matter has oven, as it will continue to the continue.

Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere but whenever that happens, they are incidental only; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

not well be severed from the sterling ore where with it is incorporated.

Reviews and Critical Notices occupy their due space in the work; and it is the editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as an embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial criticism, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries. him who does wish to discriminate.

Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement or both,—Historical Sketches,—and Reminiscences events too minute for history, yet elucidating it, and heat ening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the stap of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is pullshed—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of occurrence.

country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes. The soft, assuasive influence of literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad: They should be driven by indigonal rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brithren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical; and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, me the silken hands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence; and happy indeed will he deem himself, should The times appear, for several reasons, to demand suc

love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short of them. than human weakness usually makes practice fall short

theory.

The Messenger is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains 64 large super-royal pages, printed in the very handsomest manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is contained in the con

printed in our country.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume and must commence with the current one. The price is No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is \$5 per volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscribing. This is particularly adverted to now to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any surgle No. for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles, ten cents.

ten cents.

'All communications or letters, relative to the Messenger, must be addressed to Thomas W. White.

Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richmond, Va THE MADISONIAN.

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur-

Advertisements intended for the Tuesday paper. should be sent in early on Monday—those for the Tuesday paper, early on Wednesday, and for the Saturday paper, early on Friday.

Office, E street, near Tenth.